

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—8—Her Ladyship Barnum.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—8—The Corsair.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—8—La Tosca.
CARM.—8—Erminie.
DAILY THEATRE.—8—A Midsummer Night's Dream.
DOCKLANDS.—8—30—Cortina in A Road.
EVANS MELO.—Trotterly Naga.—Alone.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—8—Shane de Law.
LYONS THEATRE.—8—The Wife.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—8—Heart of Heart.
NILES GARDEN.—8—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
PRINCE THEATRE.—8—Paul Kaurer, or Anarchy.
THEATRE.—8—Pauze.
WALLACKS.—8—Town and Country.
5th AVENUE THEATRE.—8—30—Members.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELY

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The World of London chronicled, and criticized by Mr. Edmund Yates. The conspiracy against Unsur Fritz; how Dr. Mackenzie kept the surgeon's knife from his throat. J. B. Plumb, Speaker of the Canadian Senate, died at Niagara yesterday. Lord Charles Beresford's motion to reform the Navy was voted down in the House of Commons yesterday. The Senate have made another attack on Sumner and, it is reported, killed the acting governor of the town. The Cathedral in Berlin was thrown open yesterday to the public and vast crowds thronged to see the body of Emperor William lying in state. Domestic.—Trains were blocked by the storm in New-York and New-England; business was suspended; one school girl was lost in the snow at Poughkeepsie. Three trainmen were killed and several passengers hurt by an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Huntington, Pa. The receiver of the Walla Walla Railroad filed an answer to the petition of the Burlington for an order on Judge Graham requiring the handling of cars loaded by the strikers.

City and Suburban.—New-York, Brooklyn and all the suburban towns put at the mercy of a tremendous storm of wind and snow; all the railroads leading out of the city blocked, and travel suspended on the surface and elevated railways; business generally interrupted; many accidents in the streets reported and intense suffering from cold and exposure. Owing to the storm, one train on the Third-ave. elevated road ran into another at Seventy-sixth st.; an engineer was killed and several passengers were injured. The Atlantic express on the Central Railroad ran into the Chicago express at Dobbs Ferry, injuring several passengers and wrecking the cars. Annual commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College held. Fire in Light-st. caused a loss of about \$50,000 and caused the Five Departments great trouble. Stocks firm, but business was suspended, in consequence of the storm, soon after noon.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Nearly stationary temperature, blustering winds and light snow, followed by clearing weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees; lowest, 8; average, 16.

In the death of Mr. Bergh New-York loses an excellent citizen and the dumb animals a life-long friend and protector. It is to be hoped that his mantle may fall on a worthy successor. In these days of hurry and bustle we need to be reminded occasionally of the claim upon our sympathies and care of the patient beasts that serve us so faithfully. Mr. Bergh did this work thoroughly, if at times rather harshly; and New-York is better to-day—more kind and humane in many ways—for his meekness and vigilance and activity.

Mayor Hewitt let the city government take care of itself yesterday, as he discovered in the morning that a journey to the City Hall would be almost as arduous as an Arctic exploring expedition. But although anarchy of the elements swept over the town, peace and order prevailed in the homes and hearts of men, in spite of the fact that citizens were deprived of their daily pleasure of reading the epistles of Abram to the Philistines. The resources of civilization were unequal to the task of coping with the forces of the tempest, but the unpleasant experiences of the day were endured with patience and good humor.

It was an extremely fortunate thing for the city that no fire broke out last night in the dry-goods district or in any other important quarter. With the huge snow-drifts and the furious gale, the Fire Department, prompt, active, well-disciplined and energetic as it is, would have fought a losing fight. New-York's fire ladders are undoubtedly the quickest and most efficient organization of their class in the world, but such a combination of adverse elements as this tempest heaped up would have been too much for them if a big fire had got a start anywhere. In the face of the storm they did good work at the Light-st. fire, but that was a small affair in comparison with our big Broadway blazes.

It may have been impossible to accomplish more with the elevated roads than was done yesterday. It is certain that these corporations are now manned chiefly with old hands of ample experience in handling the system of transportation on stilts, and perhaps they did all they could with heavy trains, light engines, steep grades, sharp curves and structures none too strong. So complete a collapse of "rapid transit" on spider-legs as occurred may be unavoidable at times, and such accidents as that which took place in Third-ave. may be inevitable in so furious and blinding a storm. But if these things are so, can't this great and wealthy metropolis hurry up some enterprise which will serve her better?

That the blizzard should have taken everybody by surprise yesterday was due, evidently, to two causes: the prostration of telegraph wires, which so crippled the Weather Bureau that it could not get advices from the scene of the storm Sunday night, and to a sudden increase in the intensity of the disturbance after the morning returns were received. On Saturday there was considerable snow falling in the Lake region, but no more than has been witnessed a dozen times this winter; and there was no wind worth mentioning. That night and early Sunday there were some indications of trouble in the Gulf States. Rather heavy rains were experienced, but with only a slight fall in the barometer and nothing that could be called a gale. The lake storm went out to the Jersey and New-England coast Sun-

day evening harmlessly, except for a little rain; but the Southern situation grew rapidly worse, a cyclonic system organizing in Georgia, moving up to the Virginia coast and making itself felt as far as the metropolis by midnight. In the first development of its fury the hurricane cut off the means of heralding its approach, and thus was able to steal a march on New-York.

NEW-YORK'S FIRST BLIZZARD.

That venerable and loquacious personage, the oldest inhabitant, is of no special value to the community this morning. He still may have ingenious tales to tell of past events, but he might as well be dumb. New-Yorkers do not need his assurance that he has no recollection to be compared with yesterday's experience, and that is the only subject that will be discussed to-day. Our disdainful Western brethren, whose cradle is the cyclone pit and hullyaboo the blizzard, have long sneered at Eastern storms and laughed to scorn our ideas of weather. But at last we are even with them. New-York has had its first taste of the genuine article, and in spite of loss and suffering is rather disposed to congratulate itself upon the fact. Of course those prudent citizens who stayed at home enjoyed looking through their windows upon such a scene as was never visible before on Manhattan Island; while those who braved the elements felt themselves exalted to the distinction of a personal achievement.

And what a spectacle the city was! Traffic and transportation stopped, business at a standstill, the exchanges suspended, court sessions postponed, banks letting their loans stand, horse cars, meat wagons and milk carts stranded and solitary, telegraph wires dangling and winding through the air, padlocks on doors that haven't been closed save on a holiday for no one knows how many years, files of pedestrians struggling through the streets or flying all abroad on the wind, and pavements, walls, roofs and spires hidden within a mist of whirling, blinding, suffocating snow.

There are some lessons that New-York ought to learn from such an experience as that of yesterday. Nothing is to be gained by grumbling at the transportation companies as they now exist. Their shortcomings are many in ordinary times, but yesterday they were helpless. The storm had taken possession of everything above ground and would not be withstood. But what an argument it furnished for underground transit and underground wires! With only such protection as engineering skill can readily provide beneath the surface the internal business of the city might have been transacted without interruption. Figures are not yet available, but it is safe to say that the direct and indirect loss inflicted upon New-York by yesterday's paralysis would represent at least a year's interest upon an enormous investment. Underground railways in any case must be a beneficence of slow growth, and we shall have to be satisfied if the present experience results in crystallizing public opinion into a demand which will not be denied for some available and comprehensive plan to be undertaken as soon as may be. But the telegraphic facilities of New-York stand in a different relation. The law is on the statute books, the method has been worked out, and the money is in the companies' hands, and it is high time to have done with tricks and subtleties to avoid the plain requirements of duty and of common sense.

We should be glad to see something done for our suburban population in view of future possibilities, and those who have pinned their faith and devoted their money to a tunnel beneath the Hudson will now find new arguments without delay. But after all, the ferries did their work yesterday with creditable perseverance and success, and the unhappy travelers from New-York who lay in bed too late to catch the early and the only trains, and those who were blocked half a mile from the river and had to fight their way to the boats, would not have been helped much by ever so secure and warm and brilliant an avenue beneath the water.

As the days pass and the effects of the great blizzard are made known in detail, a multitude of picturesque and thrilling incidents will come to light, and it is not at all unlikely that we shall have to record many fatalities. It is scarcely possible to suppose that such a storm can have swept so wide an area without overlooking those who were unable to withstand it. In all the country round about the roads were lost to view, and neither man nor beast could be expected to make headway long in blindness and confusion against such a whirlwind. We may even hear of experiences similar to those which were lately encountered at the West, of school children and teachers lost and perishing. And if happily such tragedies were not enacted, we shall certainly be apt to learn who went hungry and thirsty because their bread and meat and milk were abandoned to the elements or stayed ingloriously under cover.

On such an occasion it may be thought nothing worse than a pardonable pride to remind the readers of "The Tribune" and other papers of the fidelity which in spite of every obstacle provides them this morning with full details of the greatest storm New-York has ever witnessed. Many of them would have thought it madness to attempt to reach their places of business yesterday, but hundreds of men struggled on foot through the blizzard from distant homes, in Brooklyn, in upper parts of the city, in Harlem and New-Jersey in order that the newspapers might keep faith with the public.

Altogether it was a wonderful experience, and one of its compensations is the satisfaction of talking and hearing about it. New-York is used to getting whatever is biggest of its kind and has now added one more to its long list of successes. For surely the blizzard was a success, in its own way; more, it was a triumph, never equalled and never likely to be surpassed.

MR. RANDALL AND HIS CRITICS.

"The New-York Times" and other organs of Democracy and free trade just now are again turning their guns upon Samuel J. Randall. The fault they have with him is that he does not sneeze audibly when Premier Mills takes snuff ostentatiously. They arraign him as a traitor, a conspirator, a breeder of discord, a Republican in disguise, the attorney for the Protectionists of Pennsylvania, the agent of the American Steel and Iron Association, and much more of the same acidulated sort. Nevertheless, Mr. Randall is reported as feeling as well as usual. He is accustomed to inverted compliments from this source; nay more, he would seem positively to thrive upon them. It was only a few weeks ago, as our readers will remember, that these same foes of his pointed with pride to what they took to be his prostrate form. They told the country that he had at last dealt him a fatal blow by gaining the upper hand of him in his own district. But when the smoke cleared away there stood Mr. Randall as smiling and as confident as ever.

The fact that the Pennsylvania has presumed to have ideas of his own on the Tariff bill and has put them in a bill which is not the Mills bill has aroused the Randall-killers to uncommon wrath. During the next week they will hurl at him all the adjectives and substantives that go to the manufacture of undiluted vituperation, and having exhausted

the resources of our English speech will doubtless turn to Volapuk. In the meantime it may be interesting to the Randall-killers to learn that so prominent a Southern Democratic newspaper as "The Atlanta Constitution" speaks of certain of their number as "whippersnappers"; tells the whippersnappers that their opposition to Randall has had "no effect whatever" upon him; and assures them that he is still "the great Democratic leader in Congress."

It remains to be seen whether the whippersnappers and their allies will proceed to read "The Atlanta Constitution" out of the party.

TWO ISSUES COMPARED.

In order to excuse its unwearied labors for the party of the rum shops, "The Voice" argues that the tariff is a question so complicated and mysterious, so far beyond the comprehension of ordinary men, that the people cannot be safely trusted to vote upon it, and the whole matter ought to be relegated to a commission. By way of striking contrast there comes to hand at the same time a copy of "The Albany Journal," containing extracts from letters of New-York farmers by hundreds, expressing in no uncertain language their opinions on the tariff question. The extracts show that the writers of these letters have a better practical and theoretical knowledge of this question than the President himself, or any man he would be likely to appoint on such a commission. What the political Protectionist wants is to convince the dear voters that they are just competent enough to decide any other question, which should be turned over to the Democratic party until political Protectionists can be elected to office.

There is less complication and less popular misunderstanding by a great deal about the tariff question in the minds of voters than there is about the temperance question. The reason is that the whole people have had practical experience of the workings of one and the same tariff each year; whenever there has been a change, all the people have been able to judge for themselves whether industries have been better or worse off; and meanwhile for a quarter of a century the general policy prevailing has contributed visibly and powerfully to the prosperity of every part of the country. The workmen well know how it has affected wages, and how far it has made food, clothing and other necessities cheaper or dearer. The employer knows how it has stimulated new industries by giving them a measure of safety not before enjoyed.

But there is no such common understanding about the best mode of dealing with the temperance question, because there has never been any such common experience of the workings of any method whatever. For a generation past the men of Maine have known practically nothing of the workings of a license system, and other States have known nothing of Prohibition; in some States laws enacted have been so defective in detail that they could not be enforced at all, and in others the enforcement of laws has differed greatly, because that depends upon the differing temper of the people. The result is a great uncertainty in the minds of nearly all judicious and conscientious men as to the best policy to be pursued respecting all localities except their own. Of their own neighborhoods, or cities, or States, they feel that they know something. They know the temper of the people, and the strength of public opinion, and the possibilities of enforcing this or that measure. But beyond the range of their personal knowledge, such men feel that they cannot conscientiously decide which policy is best.

That is because the temperance question is, in its very nature, essentially local. It must be dealt with by local officials, and thus must depend entirely upon the local sentiment which may elect or sustain those officials. If it were possible to practically prohibit the liquor traffic by employing a few officials at the custom houses, as the competition of many foreign products can be practically prohibited, the whole character of the temperance question would be altered radically. The people know more about the tariff than "The Voice" supposes, and this thing especially, that they are competent to decide that question for the whole country. They also appear to know more about the temperance question than "The Voice" knows, because they recognize in most of the States the principle that States and localities must of necessity settle that question for themselves.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ALLIGATOR.

It is said that the alligator is disappearing, like the red man and the buffalo. This will be sad news to any person who has ever visited a Florida hotel and seen one of these noble creatures tied to the fence in the backyard, and then realized for the first time that he was in the tropics of his youthful dreams. It is said that the ravages of the sportsmen since either killing off the alligators, or leading them to believe that the neighborhood has ceased to be desirable as a place of residence. It is predicted that it will not be long before their old haunts will know them no more, as with the red man and the buffalo. But there is a flaw in the comparison. The red man has never been sought as game by the tourist, but only by the frontiersman, and not then unless there was nothing else handy. Nor is the red man disappearing. On the contrary, there is a strong suspicion, based upon careful observation by excellent authorities, that he is about as numerous as he ever was, thanks to the cessation of inter-tribal wars, and to the steady supply of Government rations—when the Congressmen don't forget to make the appropriation, a forgetfulness which never extends to the provision for their own salaries. The buffalo is a better case in point, but even here there is a failure to make out an exact parallel. It will never be known how many times the buffalo, which is an animal of a highly sensitive organization, has been driven frantic by the contemplation of the checked trousers of the average British sportsman, and so led to destroy himself. The annals of suicide among animals contain a number of interesting cases of this kind.

The chief use of the alligator, besides serving as an attraction for the benefit of Florida hotel-keepers, has been as a domestic pet. For this function he has some decided qualifications. It takes about seventy-five years for him to reach a size inappropriate for a family pet, and this is as long a time as any person cares to keep one. We must have a little variety, even in the objects of our affection. He is not beautiful. Whether he is any less so than the black-nosed pug upon whom so many ladies lavish their love, we don't propose to get ourselves into trouble by deciding. We are perfectly willing to leave the question to some entirely unprejudiced person—say, Mayor Hewitt. He is not commonly supposed to be of an affectionate nature. (We mean the alligator, of course, and not Mayor Hewitt.) At least, that is the view taken by interested persons of his earnest efforts to keep down the surplus negro population of the South. But, as a matter of fact, he is capable of strong attachment, and shows marked pleasure in the society of the person he loves, recognizing the voice of his owner and following it. He also

has humor, a quality rare among animals. No one can doubt this, who has observed the gentle sardonic smile, and seen him wink with his three eyelids. But his reputation for practical jokes, for sudden and humorous surprises, is so well established in the South that nothing further need be said on that point.

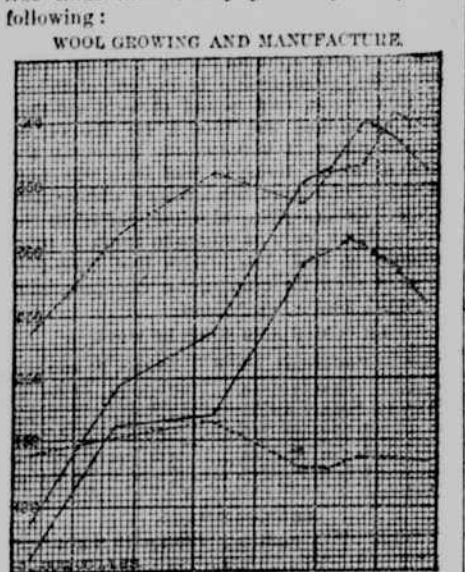
It is a question what effect the disappearance of the alligator from Florida would have upon its fortunes as a winter resort—whether the sight-seer would feel that he had lost one incentive for going, or whether timid persons would be attracted by a feeling of greater safety.

Hotel-keepers might satisfy both classes by the use of a rubber alligator, which could be made as picturesque as the real article, and could be distributed among the bays and rivers in a way to produce an excellent artistic effect, without impairing the general sense of security. This could be done at a moderate cost, if they were manufactured in large quantities for the trade.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Had President Cleveland been wise, he would not have challenged comparison of the effects of protection in America and free trade in Great Britain, upon the growing and the manufacture of wool. The figures are given in full on the third page. The British wool-grower started with 140,000,000 pounds and free trade, and now produces 135,000,000. The American wool-grower started with 60,000,000 pounds and protection, and the very year "reformers" altered the tariff, in 1883, he produced over 300,000,000 pounds. "Reform" has already cut down American production, while it has helped even the British wool-grower a little; nothing could help him much except the abandonment of the free-trade policy which has ruined him.

The British manufacturer consumed 238,000,000 pounds of wool in 1859; the American manufacturer consumed only 80,000,000 pounds. In twenty-three years of protection the American manufacturer so marvellously advanced that it consumed 353,000,000 pounds in 1882, against only 338,000,000 pounds consumed by the British manufacturer in the same year. Could there be more convincing evidence of the merits of the American system? But "reformers" tinkered the tariff in 1883, and in that very year the British manufacture began to gain; last year it consumed 325,000,000 pounds and the American manufacturer only 365,000,000. Wool-growers and manufacturers alike, who want to know what free trade means, may profitably study the following:



The change of tariff, July 1, 1883, did not lessen the clip of wool materially until after the next spring clip; ever since the production has declined. The American manufacture, with a deluge of cheap foreign wool, enlarged two years, but with increasing accumulations of unsold goods, and now is declining. But the British manufacture has been increasing every year, according to British testimony, though in the absence of definite knowledge as to stocks of wool in manufacturers' hands, an apparent but slight decrease in 1883 is recorded. Nor will grower or manufacturer overlook the fact that the history covers four periods; American protection and war, from 1860 to 1865, greatly increased the demand for wool in both countries. England gained 32 per cent in manufacture up to 1866; America gained 129 per cent. Then came the era of inflated currency; imports checked American production. But after 1873 the return of prices toward the specie level gave protection full force again; in nine years England's manufacture declined 49 per cent; American manufacture advanced 49 per cent; England's wool-growing declined 22 per cent, while wool-growing here advanced 71 per cent. Such was the splendid progress which was arrested by "tariff reformers" in 1883. By studying the lowest line in the above diagram, wool-growers can see what marvellous progress President Cleveland proposes for them.

The two objects of bitter and universal execration yesterday, were the doll who referred to the storm as "quite a blizzard" and the dailard who wanted to know "whether it was windy enough for you?"

Will Collector Magone explain under what section of statutory or moral law he continues to approve the payment of salary to Chief Clerk Wright, of the Public Stores, suspended for having loaned money belonging to the Government, and to withhold the salaries of Inspectors Minnes and Glasser, who are confined to their homes by sickness? Is it because the former is a Democrat, and the latter is only battle-scarred veterans of the Civil War, and remain loyal to the party which saved the Union?

The question which naturally suggests itself to the storm-bound wayfarers as they glance tremblingly upward at the swaying looms which dangle across the streets, is whether it is preferable to meet death from decapitation by a telephone wire, or to be expeditiously made carbon of by the current of an electric light.

If Dakota thinks to improve her chances for admission as a State by afflicting the East with samples of what she can do in the way of wind, she will find it profitable to give up wind and stick to mammoth pumpkins and potatoes.

There has been a prodigious misunderstanding somewhere. The only person who seems to have had a clear notion of the real meaning and effect of the treaty was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain himself. He promptly and triumphantly telegraphed to his chief: "The United States was ready to recognize the right of Canada to withhold any of the special advantages conferred by the proximity of her ports and harbors to the common fishery grounds. The American case was surrendered. When Mr. Cleveland wrote his letter transmitting the treaty to the Senate he did not know that it had been surrendered." (The Sun.)

This is the closing passage of an admirable article in which proof is offered for the assertion that "Mr. Cleveland's treaty message conspicuously and unaccountably misrepresented the terms of the treaty itself." The proof is as conclusive as a mathematical demonstration, and furnished as it is by a sterling Democratic journal, it should convince the Senators of both parties that the treaty should be rejected without delay. Secretary Bayard's own dispatches, when read in connection with the text of the treaty, show unmistakably

that the American case has been surrendered without cause.

The discovery is to be recorded of a new method for determining the velocity of the wind by the application of mathematical rules. It is based on the calculation and comparison of the length of time it takes a man to run after his hat, the distance traversed by the hat and the alertness of the man as a hat-hunter.

While it is the general verdict that this storm is the severest not only of the current winter but for several years, in this vicinity, the Signal Service people make the amazing announcement that the wind's highest velocity in New-York yesterday was only forty-eight miles an hour. Less than two months ago a sixty-mile gale was reported in this city; and the hurricane of February 26, 1886, made a momentary sport which drove the anemometer on the Equitable Building up to eighty-four miles an hour. Regarding the storm of last January, however, it should be observed that the wind was not so sustained, and the snow, though drifting a little, pocketed much more readily than with the storm two years ago was mostly in the form of rain and occurred before the wind acquired much velocity. On neither occasion was the air filled, for twenty-four hours, with stinging and blinding ice particles, as yesterday.

PERSONAL.

General William Souy Smith, the civil engineer who proposes to build a lighthouse at sea, twelve miles off Cape Hatteras, is in Mexico with his family, and will presently proceed to California, where he will probably the new city of building the Capitan Straits for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The fine marble bust of General Logan recently executed for Mrs. Logan has been placed temporarily in the Marble Room of the Senate.

The Hon. Benjamin Wood was one of the first who called on General Bragg on the latter's arrival at Mexico.

King Milan of Serbia has been vainly trying to get his life insured for \$200,000.
Mr. Frederick H. Cowen is to compose a cantata for the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition. The words are to be telegraphed from Melbourne to London, where the music will be written and the whole work printed.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly is going canoeing in the Miami Bay.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is announced to speak on "The Future of Democracy in Britain" before the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia this evening.

Sir Henry Layard, the Assyrian explorer, is spending the winter at Naples.

Queen Margherita of Italy is a capital Hebrew scholar and has a large library of Hebrew works.

Miss Jeannette Auerbach, oldest sister of Berthold Auerbach, is coming to this country to live. She is seventy-eight years old and has long lived at Cassel, near Stuttgart.

Mr. Martin H. Waller, son of the Consul-General at London, will presently be examined for admission to the bar of Connecticut. He is now serving as vice-consul at London, and has for two years been attending law lectures there.

The Rev. William Corbet Le Breton, father of Mrs. Langtry, whose death has lately been recorded, was the senior Dean of All England. He was born in 1815, ordained a deacon in 1839, and became Dean of Jersey in 1850.

The distinguished explorer Mr. Joseph Thompson has gone to Morocco, where he expects to spend a year and a half in research. He will especially explore the Atlas Mountains.

Speaking a week ago at his seventieth birthday celebration, ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, gave many interesting reminiscences of his connection with the Free Soil party. As a young man he said he went to St. Louis to establish himself in business, and it was at that time that he became a self-confessed slaveholder, and owned his first and only slave. A young colored man was being offered for sale on the block, and Mr. Claflin's brother and himself bought him and set him free. Mr. Claflin said that he subsequently came back to Massachusetts and became interested in political matters, and to his surprise was nominated for the House of Representatives. In the campaign that followed it was seriously thrown up against him that he was a slaveholder, and was actually owning slaves at that moment in Missouri.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly is now in Chicago and will presently come to the metropolis and take passage, next Saturday, for Europe. He will spend two of three months there, chiefly on business. He will be in England on May 1, the day on which his book on the Shakespearean nonsense is to appear. He will be in London by that fact he will be able to have it copyrighted throughout the British Empire.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Senator-elect Barbour, of Virginia, having finally secured the prize he has been working for during the last two or three years, and not having been over well treated by the Federal Administration, betrays some indifference regarding Virginia politics this year, as he declines to accept the nomination for the Mississippi Tribune. He declines to serve at the head of the Democratic State Committee, and the Bourbon of the old Dominion are said to be not a little depressed thereby.

Ex-Governor "Thad" Pound, a Mugwump in 1884, is quoted by "The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin" as saying that Cleveland's chances have steadily waned for several months, and that his free trade message is almost certain to ensure his retirement from office. Governor Pound pronounces the determined "reformers" to be "a set of scoundrels" who capture the agricultural vote of the Northwest "comparatively trifling, if not wholly abortive."

At a meeting of the Alabama Republican Executive Committee last week, a resolution was submitted commending Senator Sherman as admirably fitted for the Presidency. Before reaching a vote, it was withdrawn—which a correspondent of "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat" construes as meaning that the Ohio gentleman "has not a clear majority or even a fighting show in the committee."

"For President" David R. Hill, is a proposition which "The Charleston (S. C.) World" carries at the head of its editorial columns.

To some of the working Democrats in Indiana the idea of putting Governor Gray on the National ticket with Cleveland is appalling; for it means that they must depend on their own resources, and not on outside help, for money through the campaign. And as "Hill" English is not the only booster of his kind, it looks as if it would be hard to find a chairman for the State Committee. At the meeting last week Colonel Rice retired from that post, and only after several other men had declined to serve in his place, was E. P. Richardson elected temporarily.

A discovery is made by "The Detroit Journal" that Senator Palmer, of Michigan, or rather his friends, are the only Republicans in the Badger State who do not join in the Alcega movement. Fear lest the Presidential boom result in the gallant ex-Governor's election in the Senator's place next winter is the alleged cause of this coolness.

President Cleveland is quoted by "The Philadelphia Times" as saying that Sheridan, if nominated by the Republicans, would make a formidable candidate. It is intimated that one of the General's reasons for not wishing to go on the ticket is that he would thus become a rival of his present commander-in-chief.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Among the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature there seems to be precious little free trade sentiment, judging from the canvass just made by "The Chicago Journal." Of the thirty-four who responded, fifteen declared for protection for the sake of protection, eight favor revision with protection, three stand on the platform of 1864, one asks for a reduction of the surplus simply, one for protection without monopoly and one wants "no sweeping tariff legislation." But the twenty-nine Democrats interviewed all substantially favored Cleveland's tariff message.

It troubles "The Savannah News" not a little to discover that the Louisiana Democrats are not united in the pending State campaign; and though it is an effort to admit that the State is in danger, it urges the Bourbon leaders to redouble their efforts to elect Nichols.

With what seems to be unanimity, the temperance and prohibition papers of Iowa have been denouncing Professor Dickie's endeavors to revive the third party movement in that State this year. This is the way in which "The Iowa Messenger," organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, talks:

All the homes in Iowa feel a thrill of fear at the announced coming of the enemy in "brandy guise." They know that if it accomplishes its purpose it can but mean victory for the liquor traffic, and the triumph of the house of Midolled. It is a maliciously cruel invasion that will deliberately plan to sacrifice the blood-thirsty victories of the temperance cause in Iowa to the propagation of a political party.

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CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

SILVER WEDDING BELLS AND MOURNING EMBLEMS.—A CURIOUS COMBINATION OF JOY AND GRIEF IN RAIL MAIL.—THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST UNBURIED FRITZ.—HOW THE SURGEON'S KNIFE WAS KEPT FROM HIS THROAT.—MOBILIZATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.—PERSONAL.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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LONDON, March 12.—The scene in Pall Mall on the day of the silver-wedding was very remarkable one. Sunshine, showers, jetties, flags half-mast high, and outward visible signs of grief and rejoicing formed a combination to which there is probably no parallel. But both the Prince and Princess of Wales have every reason to be satisfied with the genuine enthusiasm which undoubtedly prevailed. From a very early hour floral offerings of every description began to arrive. A continuous stream of calla lilies came from Sandringham, one trophy being a lily as large as a table, and at last there was not room left for a single additional bouquet. The display presents a quite bewildering extent of magnificence. The Queen paid a very early visit of congratulation, and soon after she left the great room on the ground floor was thronged by 200 ladies who assembled, headed by Lady A., in the most marvellous collation, and the energetic Countess of Cork, to present the Russian tiara which 350 favored leaders of society were graciously permitted to subscribe. The Princess of Wales, in a gray silk dress, looked almost as young as she did a quarter of a century ago. She had a kind word of recognition for everybody. But the Prince seemed a trifle worried and preoccupied.

Mourning was suspended for the day by decree, and every body appeared to have selected intuitively the plainest attire. The Comte de Paris's silver-wedding gift to the Prince and Princess consists of a fine pair of a large, beautifully studded with rare and valuable stones. SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED. The silver-wedding celebration at the Chancel Royal in Whitehall will be remembered for the phenomenal eloquence of the sermon and the battle which was fought at the doors. The police were wholly unable to cope with the unexpected crowd and possibly anticipating Mr. Magee's remarks about equally boldly charged a body of innocent Members of Parliament who were seeking admission. Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Hulbe were only saved from destruction by the timely intervention of Sir John Puleston Buncroft, who fared badly in the melee. He was smugged to a place by an unknown friend through some myriads of messengers. Britannia is a loud voice indicated her right to a particular pew. Lord Suffield's gloves suffered severely in the affray. Mr. Johnston, the valiant Orangeman, of Birkbeck, succeeded at last in reaching a seat and Lord Lynton and Ernest Beckett were among those who contrived to secure places. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, clad in down morning, occupied the royal pew, with Princes Albert Victor and